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July 1934.

Australian Pavilion

British Empire Exhibition
1924

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AUSTRALIAN PAVILION
BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION
1924.

1/- NET.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC SOUVENIR OF THE PAVILION, ILLUSTRATING
AUSTRALIA'S ATTRACTIONS AND RESOURCES.

The British Australasian (1910) Ltd.

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THE EXHIBITION FROM THE AIR.

[Photo. Campbell-Gray, Ltd]

This photograph gives an idea of the position of the Australian Pavilion, which faces the artificial lake, across which is the Palace of Industry. To the right outside the picture is the New Zealand Pavilion, adjacent to the Palace of Arts. Directly behind the Australian Pavilion stands the Stadium.

AUSTRALIAN PAVILION, WEMBLEY, 1924.



AN EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE PAVILION.

Facing the artificial lake stands the Australian Pavilion. The building, which is long and simple in design, is the largest of the Dominion Pavilions. It covers about five and a half acres. A cinema theatre has been built to seat five hundred people. There is also a restaurant, where nearly all the food served is Australian. The architect was Mr. G. J. Oakeshott, F.I.A.



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THE QUEEN AT THE AUSTRALIAN PAVILION.

[Photo. Campbell-Gray, Ltd.]

The Queen has proved herself an enthusiastic supporter of the Exhibition and has visited it many times. This picture shows Her Majesty near the Forestry Section on her visit to the Australian Pavilion with the King and the Prince of Wales on May 20.



THE INTERIOR FROM THE MAIN ENTRANCE.

The number of different articles produced and of different crops grown in Australia is remarkable in view of the smallness of the population. There are, indeed, few things which Australia could not grow or make herself. With a climate ranging from tropical to temperate, she has a good rainfall over enormous areas, rich deposits of coal, large forests, and fertile plains.



THE INTERIOR, LOOKING EAST.

This picture indicates the spaciousness and brightness which characterises the Australian Pavilion. The whole building is one long well-lit hall. Some of the chief exhibits in the eastern end are those of wool and frozen products, sugar, cotton, grain and dairying. Here also may be seen displays of shearing, a model sheep station and a flour mill. The Australian Book Stall is at the far end.



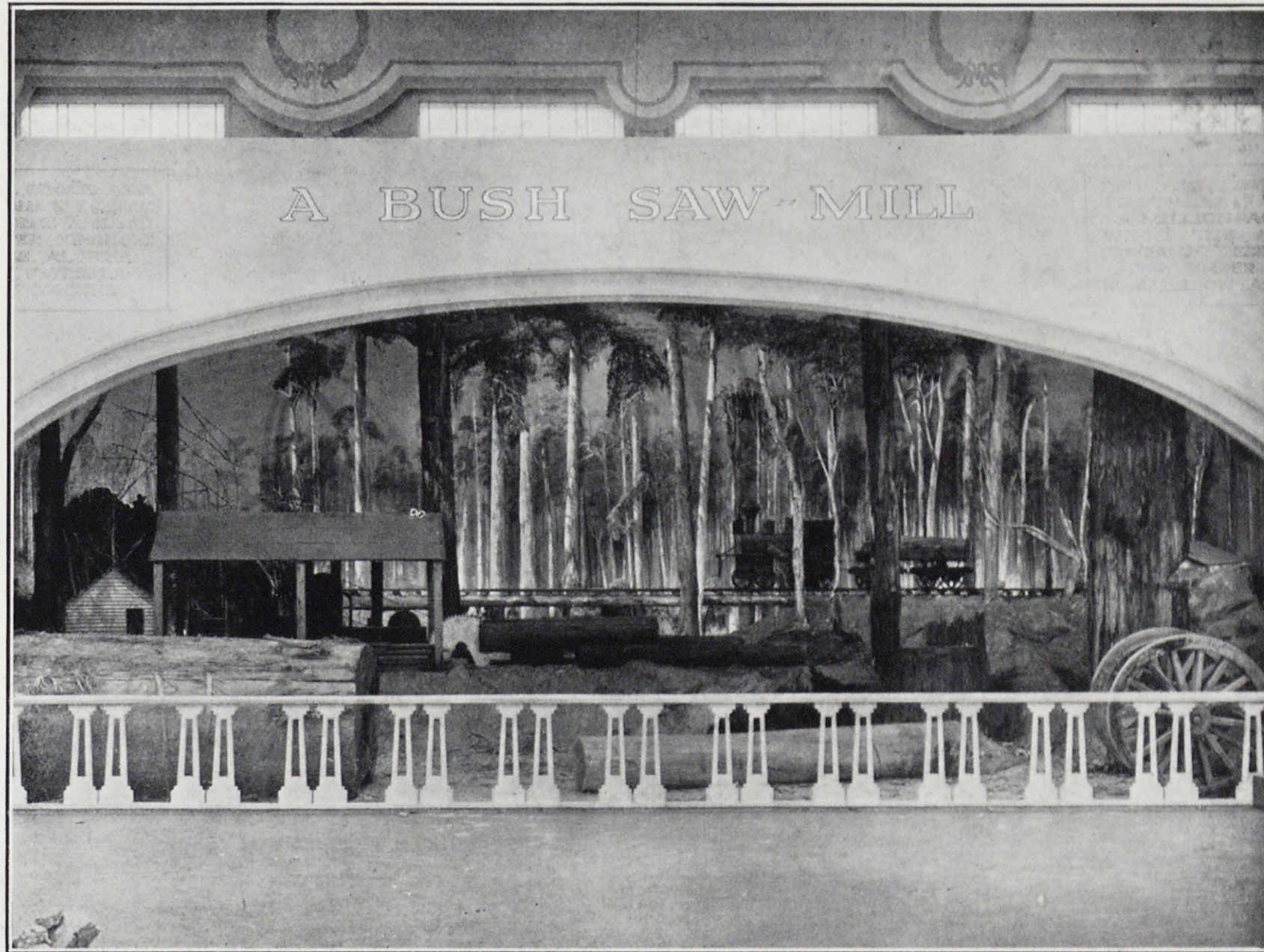
THE INTERIOR, LOOKING WEST.

In the western end of the Australian Pavilion are grouped exhibits of Australia's manufacturing industries, a large number of displays showing her timber resources, and many exhibits of the various minerals won in different parts of the Commonwealth. At a model gold mine quartz is crushed for gold. A scene depicts a diver collecting pearl shell. Others show the site of the Federal Capital, Canberra, and an Australian vineyard.



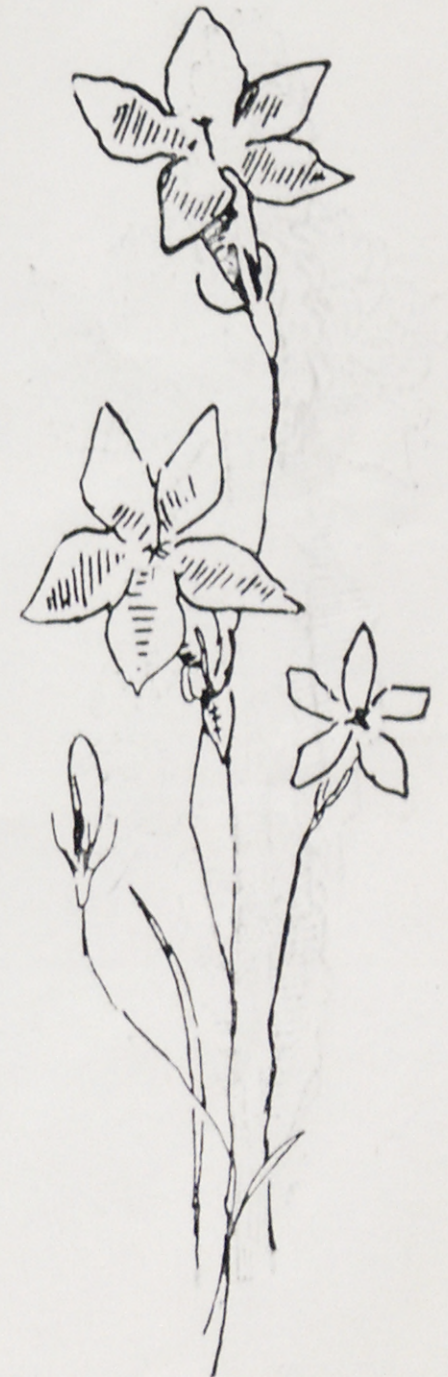
THE AUSTRALIAN TIMBER TROPHY.

Australia has large timber resources. Forest areas extend along almost the whole of the eastern coastal belt from North Queensland to South-Eastern Victoria. In the South-West of Western Australia and Tasmania there are also fine forests. The timber is mainly hardwood, the best being jarrah, karri, and ironbark. Among beautiful cabinet timbers are blackwood, Queensland maple, silky oak, and cedar.



A BUSH SAW MILL.

Australia possesses the tallest trees in the world, some of them measuring 400 feet in height. There are about 121,000 square miles of forest area in the Commonwealth, of which about 28,000 square miles have been permanently reserved. The best timber areas are generally very inaccessible. Light railways, bullock teams, and timber jinkers, and "corduroy" or log roads are used for getting the logs to the mills.

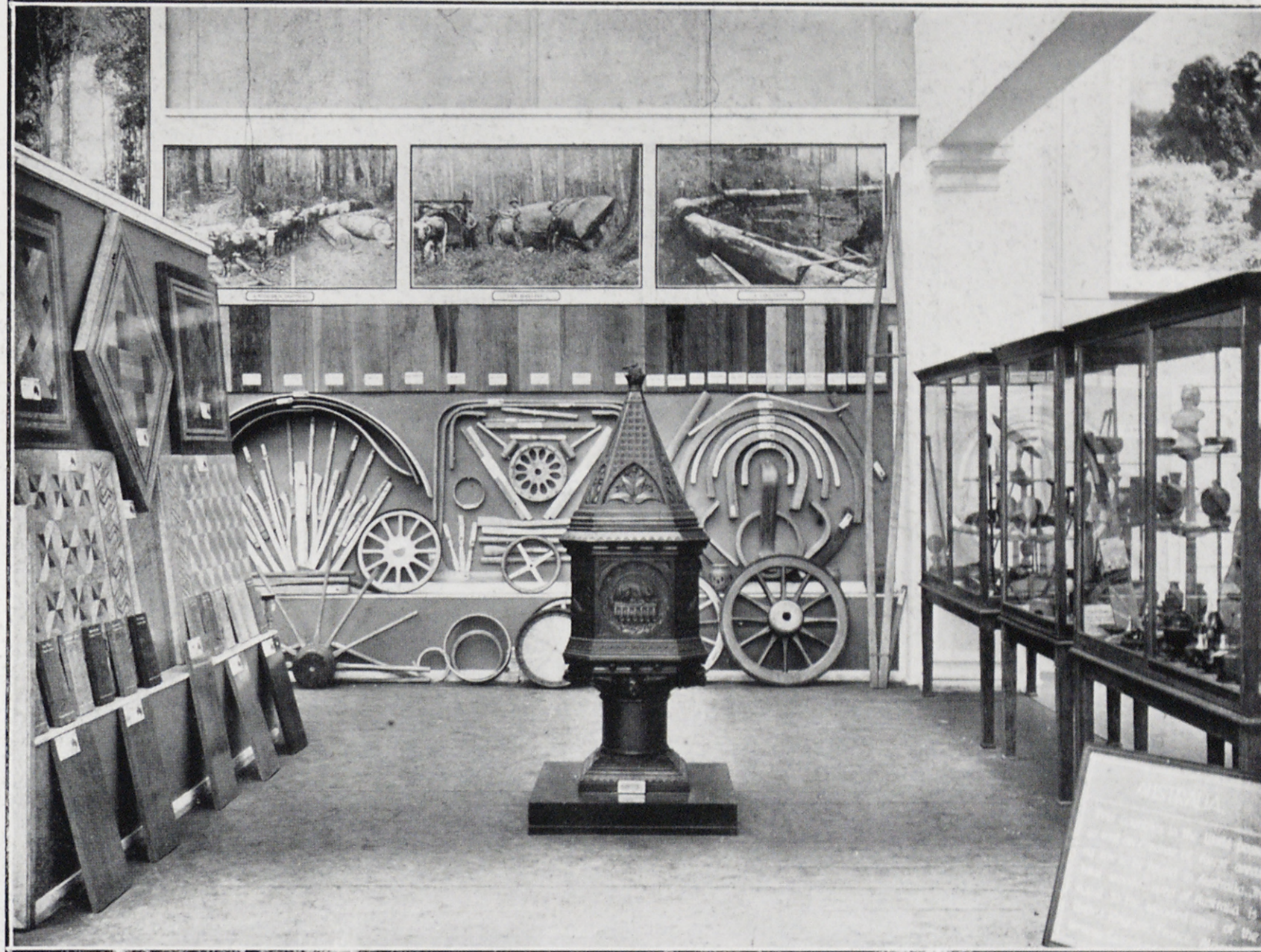




PART OF THE TIMBER EXHIBIT.

Australian hardwoods are used in many countries. In New Zealand, China, South Africa, and India, railway sleepers are of Australian hardwood. Much of the block paving in London is of Australian wood. Beautiful furniture is made of Queensland Maple, Blackwood, Silky Oak, and other timbers. In 1921-22 forestry and fisheries added £10,373,000 to Australian wealth. Timber exported was worth £1,210,000.





PART OF THE TIMBER SECTION.

The pictures in the background show the size of Australian trees, many of which rise over a hundred feet before the first branch. In the foreground is a font of West Australian Jarrah. The examples of parquetry display the beauty of Australian timbers. Blackwood, stringy bark, and mountain ash are the woods used.





ABORIGINALS CARVED IN AUSTRALIAN WOOD

This relief carving of an aboriginal and his gin, by Robert Prenzel, a well-known wood-carver of Melbourne, shows another use to which Australian timbers lend themselves. There are other examples of Prenzel's work on view, viz., a bust in low relief of an Australian girl, and a relief of a Kookaburra, or laughing jackass.



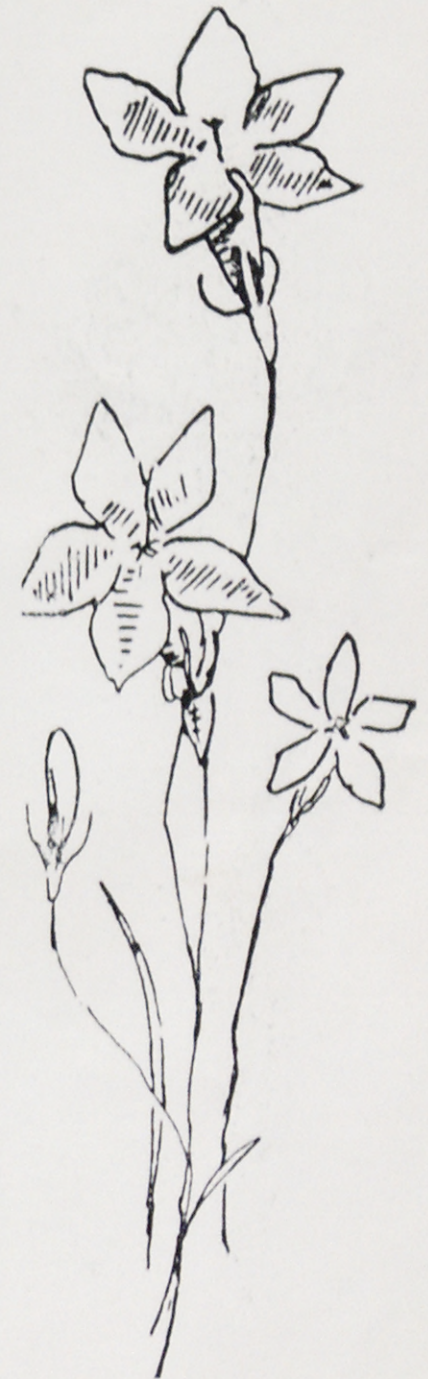
SOME EXAMPLES OF WOOD CARVING.

This picture shows other carvings by Australian Artists in their native woods. The Aborigines and the Kookaburras are examples of Prenzel's work. The large reproduction of the well-known "Dante and Beatrice" picture is by a Western Australian, W. Howitt. Nearby is a beautiful carving in wood of a bunch of Waratah, native to New South Wales, by Miss Ruth Bannister, an Australian in London.



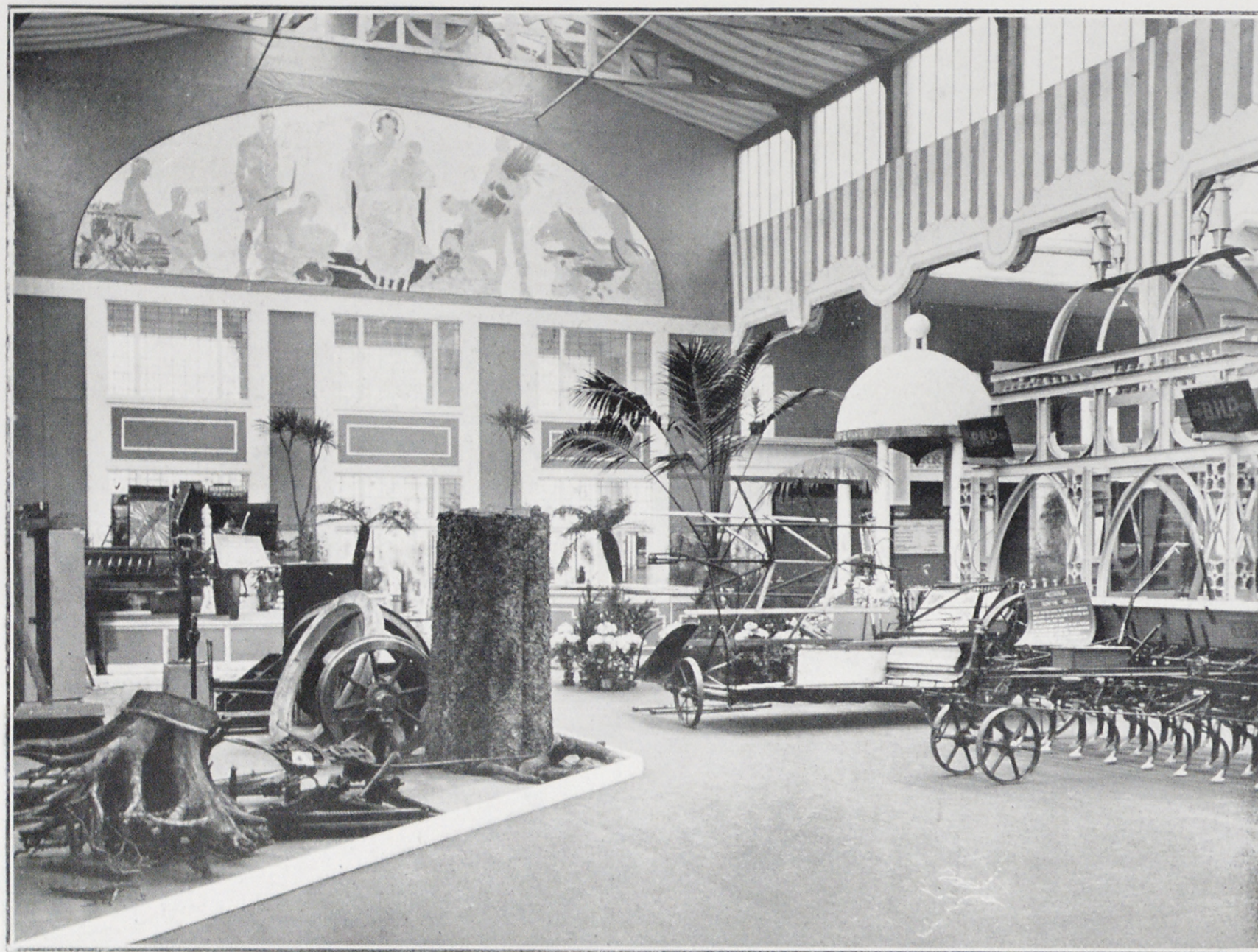
AN AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINE.

Mining for gold has declined in recent years; but Australia still produces large quantities and was in 1921 the fourth gold-producing country in the world. The total value of her output in 1922 was £3,500,000, of which £2,500,000 worth came from Western Australia and £500,000 from Victoria. The richest field is East Coolgardie (W.A.) which in 1921 yielded 378,000 ozs.



THE COAL TROPHY.

Black coal is mined in all the States except South Australia. In 1922 the total value of coal raised was £10,500,000 and of this New South Wales contributed £8,500,000. The northern New South Wales collieries are the biggest in the Commonwealth. Production in 1921 totalled 13,000,000 tons for all Australia, of which 3,000,000 were exported overseas.



SOME MANUFACTURING EXHIBITS.

In 1921-22 the value of goods manufactured in Australia was £320,000,000. The total value of Australian products was £347,000,000, of which the value added to raw material by manufacture was £121,000,000 – more by nearly £40,000,000 than the value of agricultural products, the next most important. In 1921-22 the output of food and drinks was valued at £111,000,000, of machinery at £55,500,000, and of textiles at £43,600,000.



AN AUSTRALIAN VINEYARD.

Growing irrigation areas have brought about a big expansion in viticulture. In 1921-22 the 92,000 acres in vines showed an increase in area by over one-third on the figures of five years before. South Australia, with 41,000 acres of vines, produced in 1921-22 over 6,000,000 gallons of wine of Australia's total of 8,600,000 gallons. Victoria, with 33,000 acres, grew two-thirds of all the raisins and currants dried.



THE TIMBER AND IRRIGATION TROPHIES.

Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia, are increasing their irrigated areas by damming the Murray, on which the Hume Reservoir will eventually be the largest in the world, storing 2,000,000 acre feet of water. The Burrinjuck Dam on the Murrumbidgee River (N.S.W.) will irrigate 200,000 acres. The Sugarloaf Weir (Vic.) will store up to 900,000 acre feet.



A MODEL ORCHARD.

Fruit is grown extensively in all the States, and Australia's range of climate permits of every variety being produced, from pineapples to strawberries. In 1922 218,000 acres of orchard produced £6,500,000 worth of fruit. Apples, oranges, peaches and bananas were the four biggest crops. Much fruit is grown under irrigation, especially grapes and citrus fruits.





THE AUSTRALIAN APPLE STALL.

Australian apples are some of the finest in the world. Tasmania is the great apple-growing State and provided 3,000,000 bushels of the 6,500,000 grown in Australia in 1921-22. The total value of the crop was £2,000,000. In the apple season many overseas liners are diverted to Tasmanian ports to load apples for the United Kingdom. Victoria also has large orchards, and is the second greatest producer in the Commonwealth.



THE FRUIT STALL AND THE MODEL ORCHARD.

This picture gives an excellent idea of the size to which some of the orchards run, and the kind of country in which many of them are situated. Rolling, hilly country is much used for orchards, where irrigation is not needed. The sight of acres and acres of trees, symmetrically planted in rows, with the soil well tilled and free of weeds, is very pleasing.





PICKING FRUIT IN AN AUSTRALIAN ORCHARD.

After months spent on ploughing and constantly tilling the land, pruning the trees, and spraying them, comes the picking season. Many people from the towns spend their summer holidays picking for the orchardists. The fruit is graded and packed and promptly sent to the cool stores, which are a feature of every fruit-growing district; from there it is despatched in special cool trucks to the markets for sale at home or overseas.





EXHIBITS OF BOTTLED PRODUCTS

Much of the fruit grown is made up into jams or sauces, or is tinned for home and foreign use. In 1921-22 there were 164 factories with 6,000 employees, whose total output was worth £4,000,000. Nearly 57,000,000 lbs. of jam were made, and 42,000,000 lbs. of fruit preserves. About 20,000,000 pints of sauce and pickles were produced and 20,000,000 lbs. of fruit pulped.

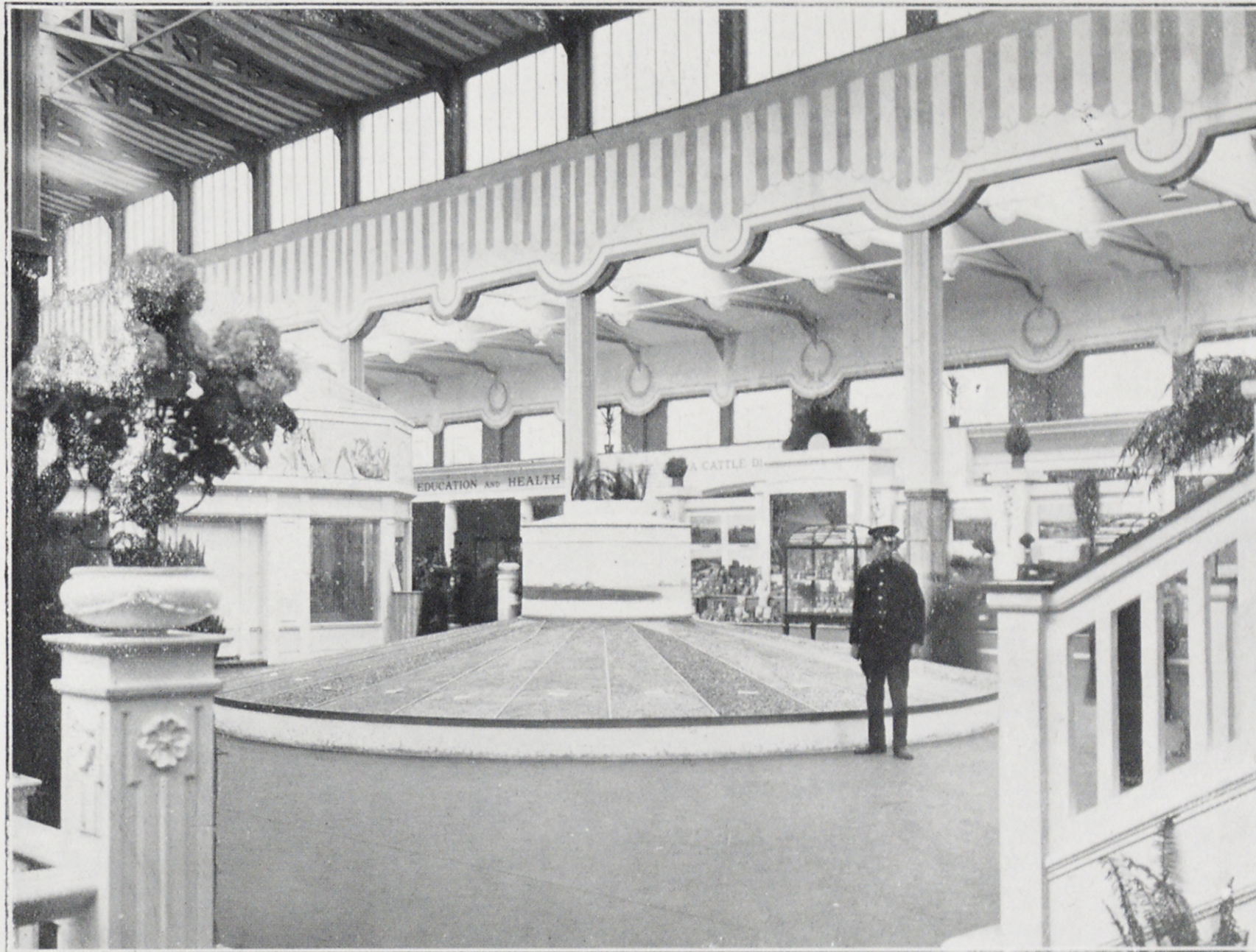




THE GRAIN EXHIBIT.

Wheat, oats, and maize are the the largest grain crops. Last season's wheat crop was estimated at 126,000,000 bushels from 9,500,000 acres. For 1921-22 the value of wheat was £35,000,000 or £3-12-4 an acre. Nearly 118,000,000 bushels were exported. Queensland and Tasmania grow comparatively little wheat. In 1921-22 12,000,000 bushels of oats, and 7,800,000 bushels of maize were grown in the Commonwealth.





AUSTRALIAN FODDER AND GRASSES.

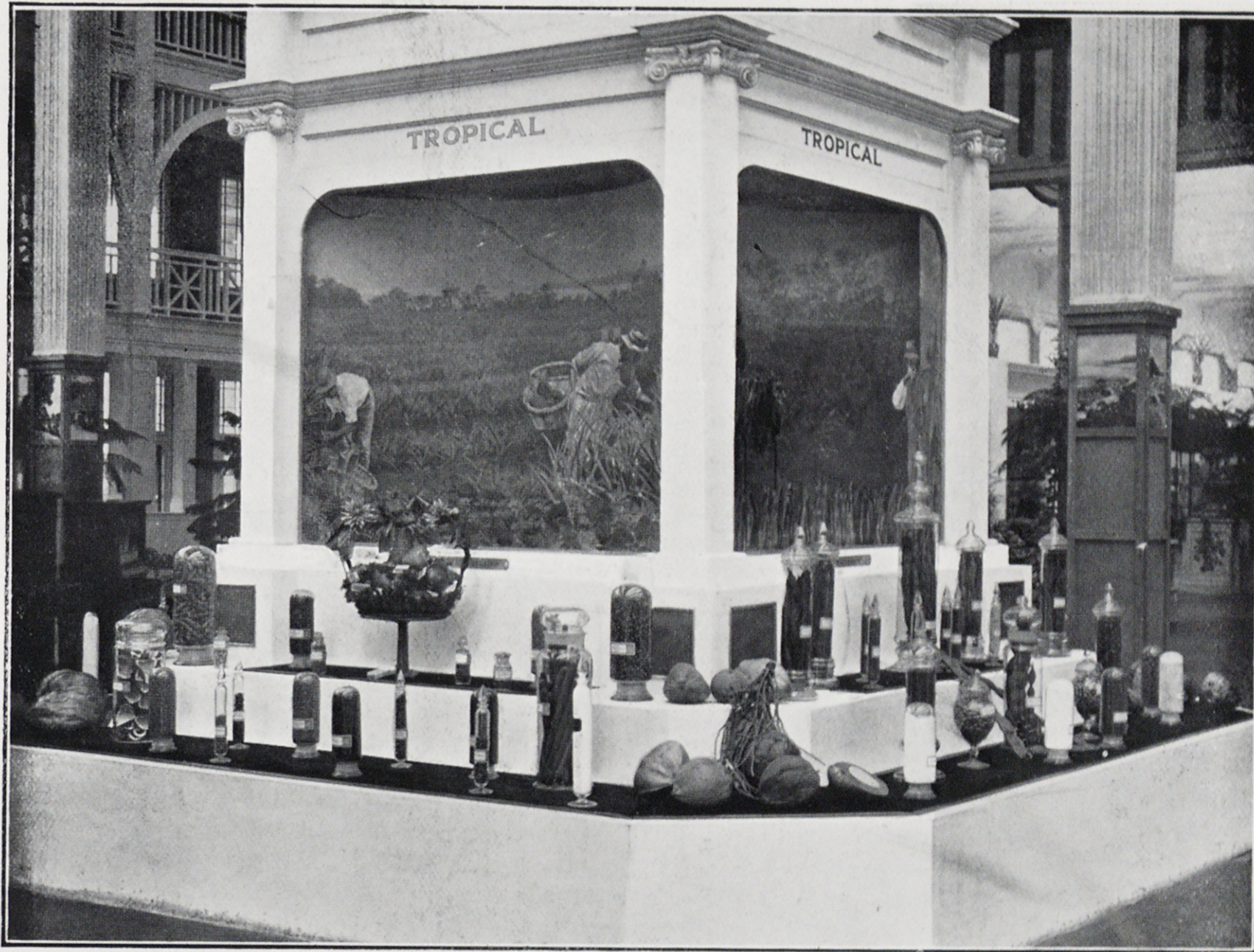
Wheat, hay and oats comprise 88 per cent. of the crops harvested. In 1921-22, 3,900,000 tons were gathered from 3,000,000 acres, giving an average of 1.30 tons per acre. Hay is the second biggest crop cultivated. In New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia, wheaten hay is mostly grown; in Victoria and Tasmania, oaten hay; and in Queensland, lucerne hay. Nearly half-a-million acres were under green forage.



THE AUSTRALIAN BAKERY.

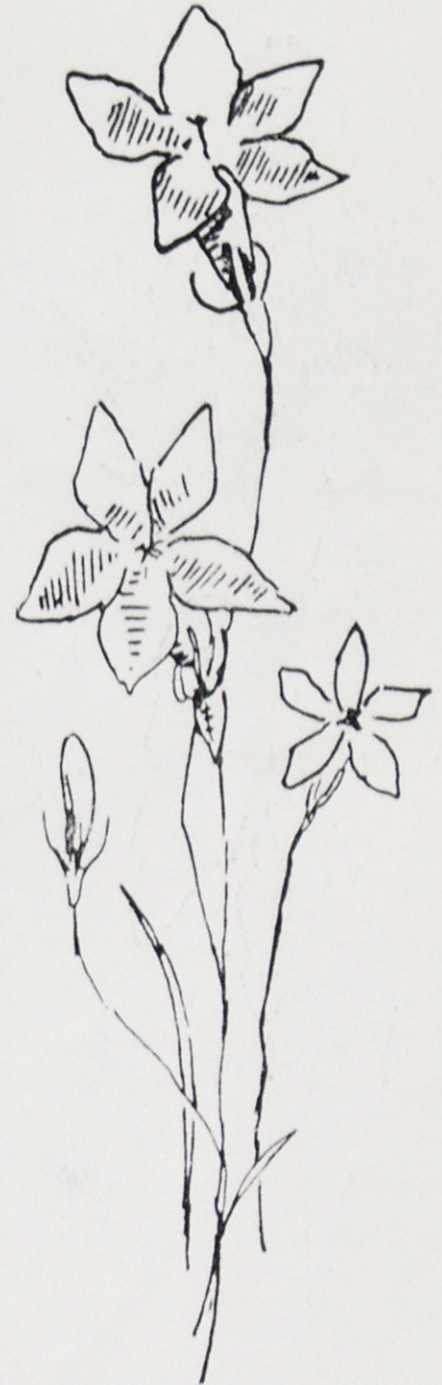
Of Australia's total exports of wheat and flour in recent years the latter represented 23 per cent of the whole. In 1921-22 360,000 tons were sold overseas, and of this about one-third went to the United Kingdom. In another part of the building is a model flour mill. At the bakery visitors may test for themselves the quality of the flour Australian mills produce.

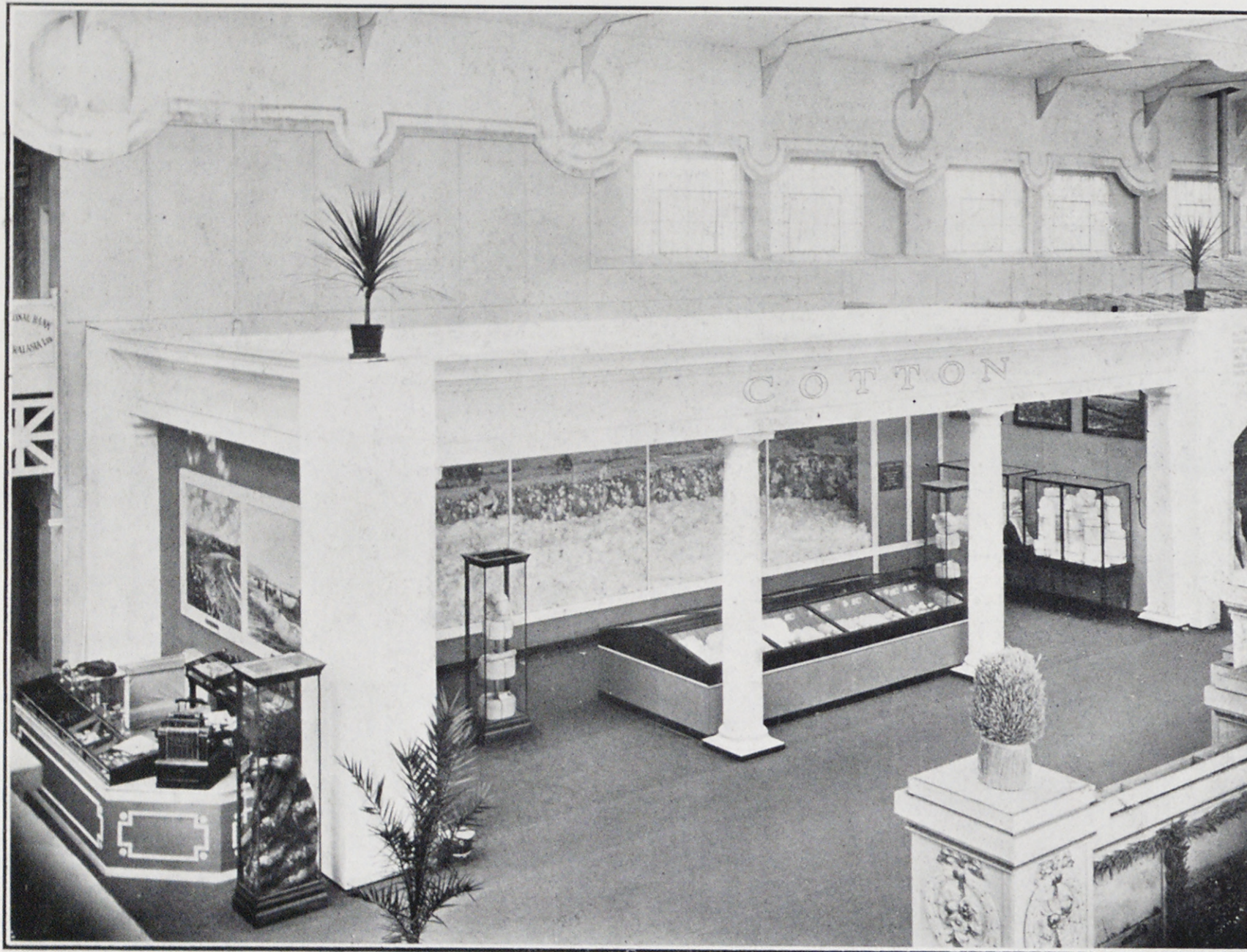




TROPICAL PRODUCTION IN AUSTRALIA.

Northern Australia lies well into the Tropics. Australia also controls Papua and the former German territory of New Guinea. Sugar is the most valuable crop. In 1921-22 300,000 tons were crushed from 2,500,000 tons of cane, and normally Australia produces all the sugar she uses. Pineapples and bananas grown in Queensland and northern New South Wales returned £165,000 and £735,000 from 4,000 and 14,500 acres.

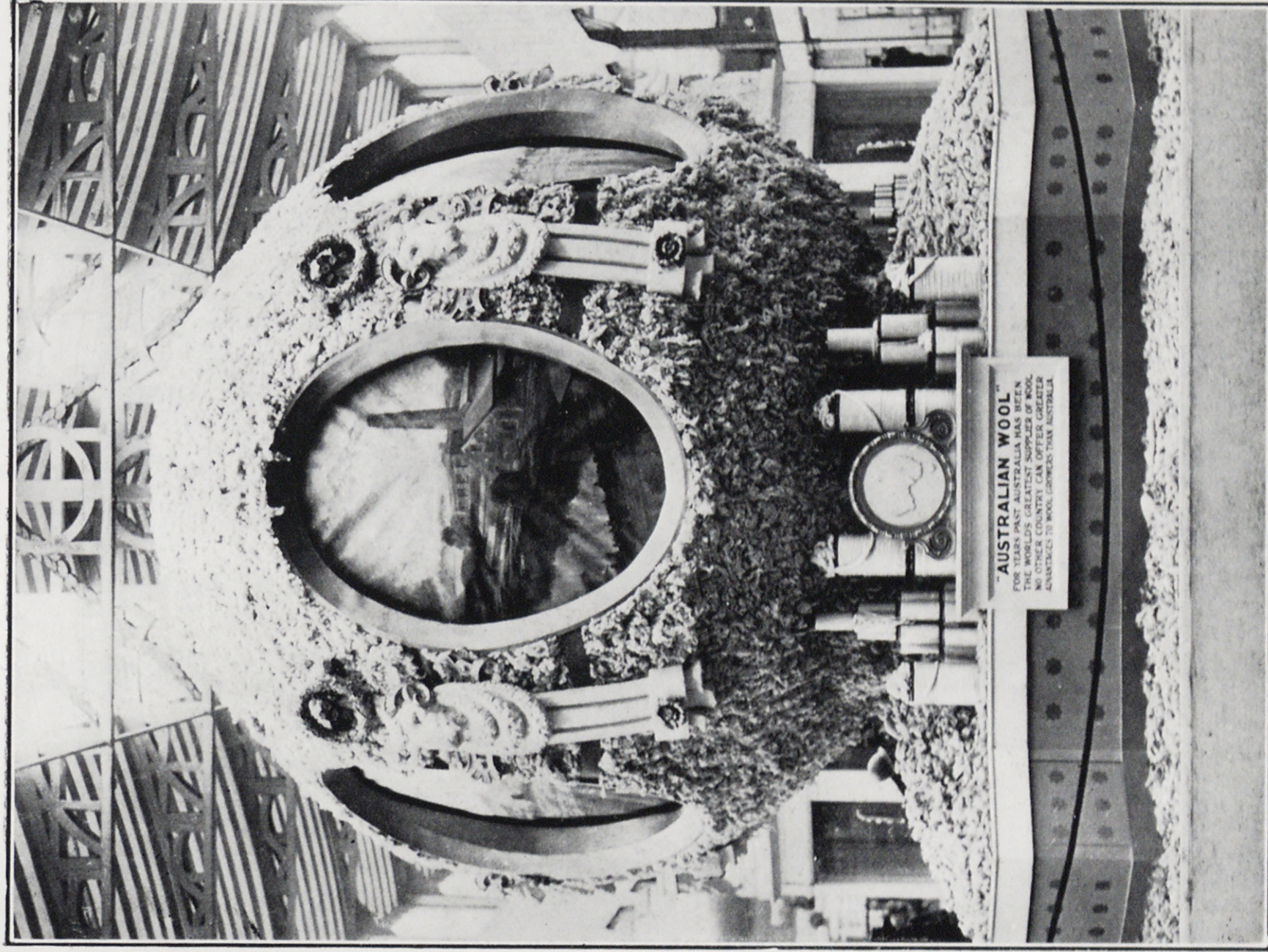




AUSTRALIAN PRODUCTION OF COTTON.

Queensland first grew cotton in 1861, when the American Civil War caused a world shortage, but the industry languished, and in 1919 only 72 acres were planted. By 1923, however, the area had grown to 35,000 acres. The estimate for last season was 108,000 acres, yielding 50,000,000 lbs. of unginned cotton, worth over £1,000,000. The Government guarantees 5½d. a lb. on all cotton.





AUSTRALIAN WOOL.

The Commonwealth is the world's greatest producer of wool and grows one quarter of the total supplies. Wool sold abroad comprises nearly 39 per cent. of Australia's total exports. Sales overseas in 1921-22 brought £48,000,000. The estimated clip for the 1922-23 season was 633,000,000 lbs. of greasy wool, of which 60,000,000 lbs. were made up in Australia.



AN AUSTRALIAN SHEEP STATION.

Shearing is the busiest time of all on a station. Shearers work at high speed. Drovers are all day moving big mobs of sheep. The wool is sorted, baled up and carted away and often washed to save weight on long journeys. There is the work of dipping the sheep, and at all times much mustering and drafting and keeping miles of fences in repair.





SHEARING SHEEP.

The pastoral industry has been developed to a high pitch of excellence in the Commonwealth. Shearers are skilled workers. Many of them begin work early in the year in North Queensland, and, following the season, move as far south as Tasmania, where shearing is often not till Christmas. Many shear from 150 to 200 sheep a day. The ordinary rate of pay is £1 15s. a hundred.





PART OF WOOL SECTION.

This picture shows some of the qualities of wool grown. Australia is supreme not only in the quantity she produces but also in the quality. Over seventy per cent. of the total clip is Merino, the best wool in the world. Australia made £34,000,000 additional profit on the re-sale of the wool stocks bought by the British Government during the war, because prices boomed in fine grade wools when peace came.

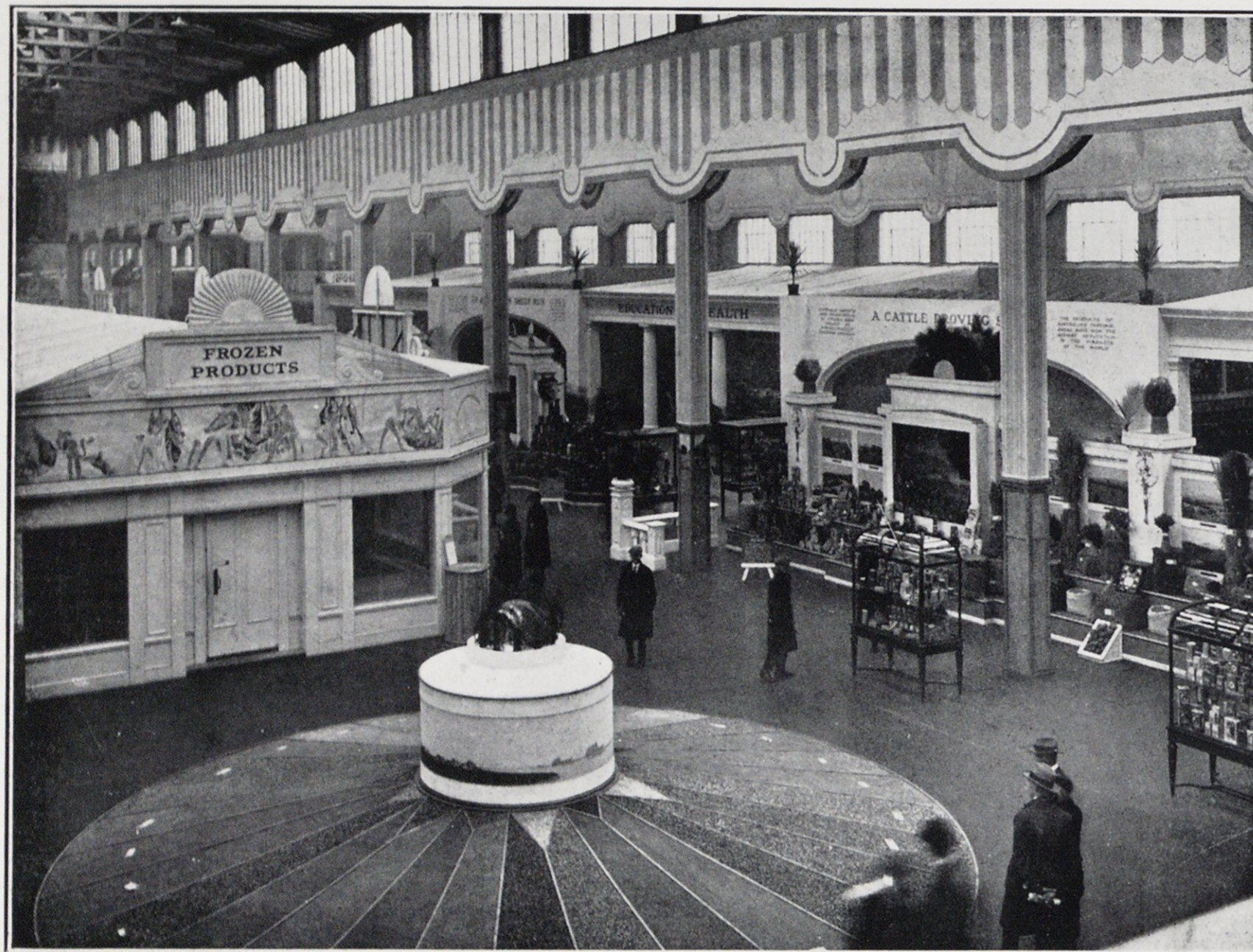




WOOL AND FROZEN PRODUCTS.

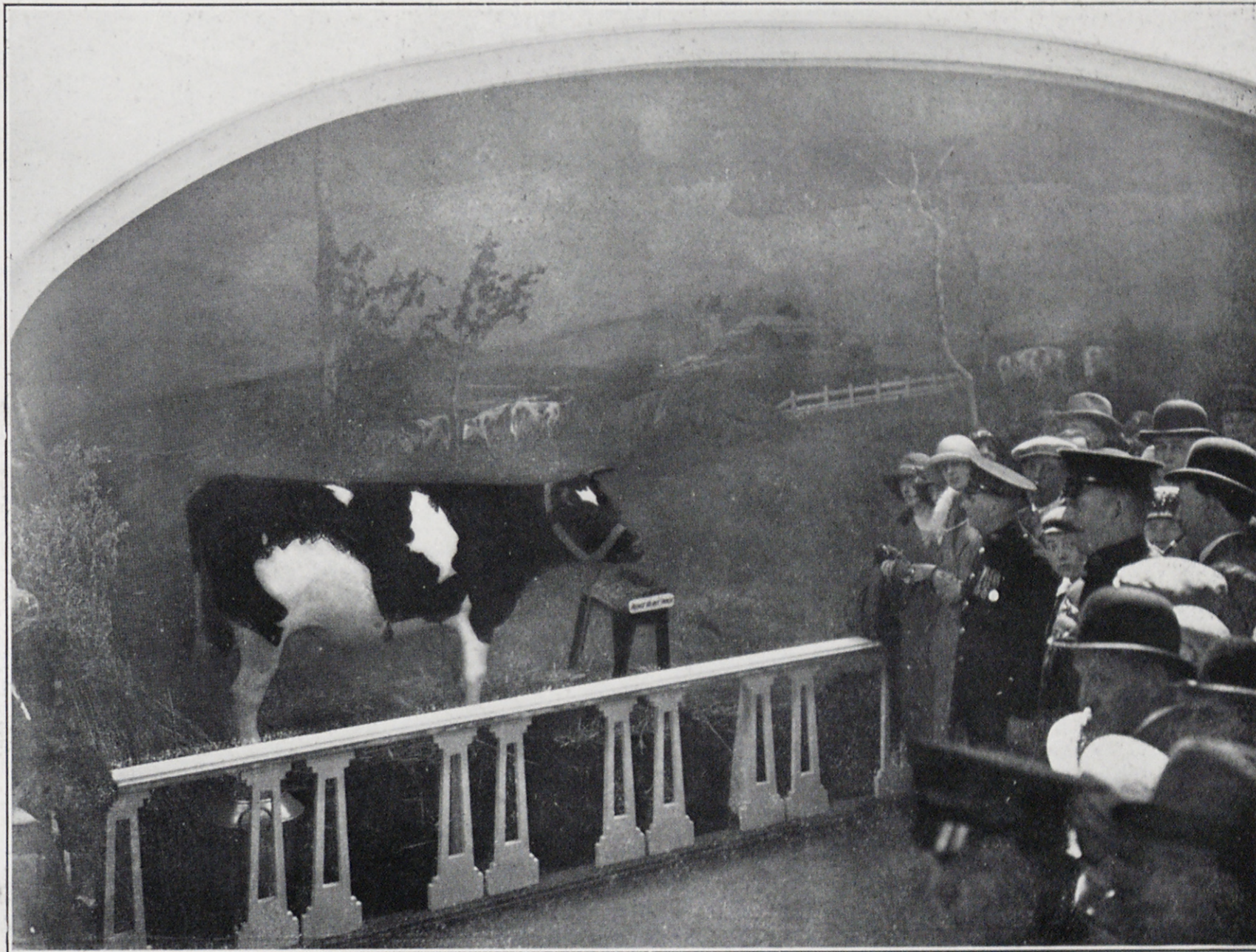
On the right is the frozen products exhibit. It is appropriate that it should be near the wool trophy, for pastoralists are intimately concerned in the sales of mutton and lamb overseas. Wool for large growers remains mos. important, but among the many "mixed" farmers with small flocks of sheep meat prices mean more than wool prices. Small flocks are popular in wheat-growing districts where sheep enrich fallow land.





EXHIBITS OF GRAIN AND FROZEN PRODUCTS.

Australia sends abroad large quantities of refrigerated cargo, of which beef, mutton and lamb form the biggest class. In 1921-22, 124,000,000 lbs. of beef and 92,000,000 lbs. of mutton and lamb, worth in all £4,000,000, were exported. The 127,000,000 lbs. of butter and the 12,600,000 lbs. of cheese sold overseas were worth £8,000,000. Fresh fruit exported totalled 95,900,000 lbs. and was worth £1,000,000.



"FREDA" THE FRIESIAN.

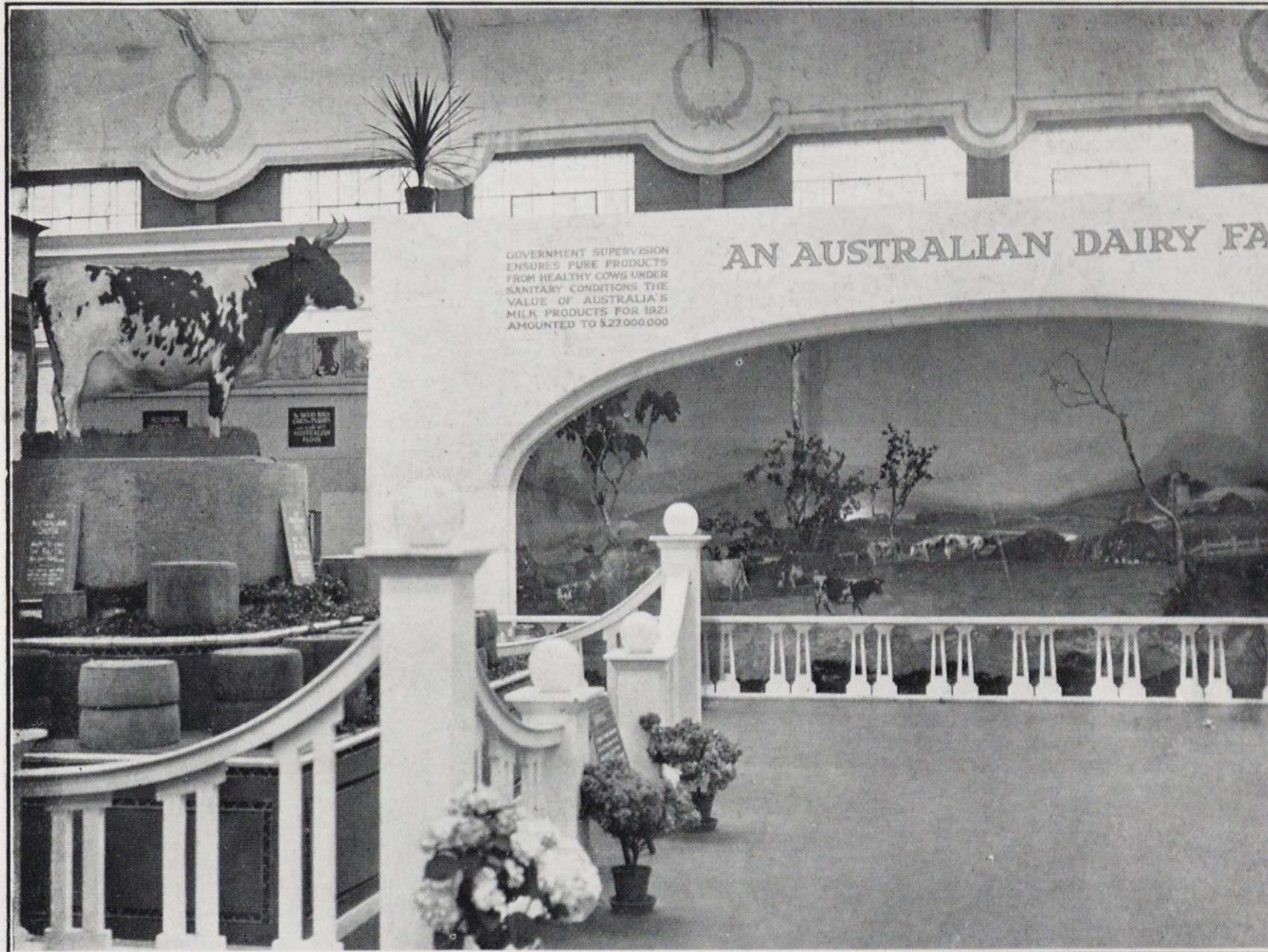
"Freda" the Fresian is a popular exhibit at the Pavilion. This mechanical cow can do many interesting things—sometimes to the surprise of the looker-on ignorant of her abilities. She will swish her tail, move her head and murmur "Good Morning." She is guaranteed not to rush.



THE DAIRY FARMING TROPHY.

Between 1917 and 1921 the number of dairy cows increased by 20 per cent., and the value of exports by over £4,000,000. Butter production in 1921 totalled 267,000,000 lbs., and cheese 33,000,000 lbs. Over 70,000,000 lbs. of concentrated and powdered milk were made. There were in 1921-22 about 600 butter, cheese and condensed milk factories, producing goods worth £22,000,000.





A SECTION OF THE DAIRY EXHIBIT.

Dairying in Australia is much simplified by the mildness of the climate, which obviates stalling cattle in the winter. The industry is largely made a part of mixed farming. Co-operative dairy factories ensure to farmers fair returns. The farms are mainly in the better watered districts, in the hills and along the coastal belt.

Dairying is popular in irrigation areas.



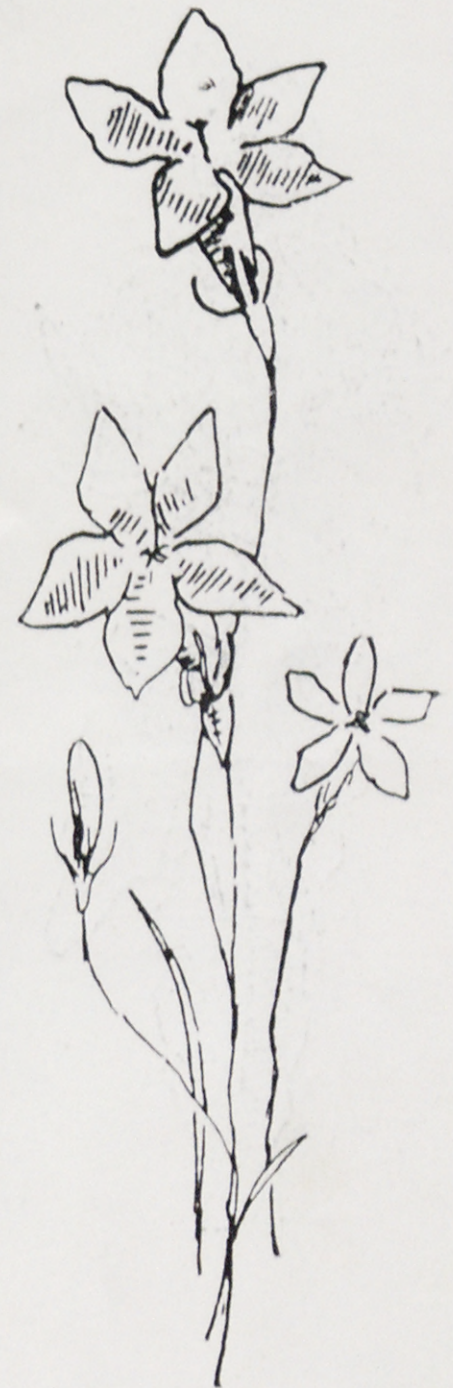
AN AUSTRALIAN FERN GULLY.

Australia is not solely a country of vast plains, and though there are no very high peaks there are long tree-clothed mountain ranges, often rugged and precipitous and capped with snow most of the year. Streams run down valleys thick with ferns and luxurious growth. In the many national reserves and in the wilder parts quaint native bears, kangaroo and wallaby, and the beautiful lyre-birds, live undisturbed.



AUSTRALIAN-MADE PIANOS.

In the Forestry Section are exhibits of Australian-made violins. Here are some Beale pianos made in Australia of Australian materials. Their frames are of Lithgow (N.S.W.) pig-iron, the bass strings of Australian electrolytic copper, and Australian woods form the casings. The very fine finish is a tribute to the good craftsmanship of Australian workmen, and the excellence of the materials used.





THE CROWD ON WHIT MONDAY.

[Photo. Campbell-Gray, Ltd.]

That the Amusement Park is not the only source of attraction at Wembley, as cynics prophesied, is shown by this photograph of the interior of the Australian Pavilion on Whit Monday, when over 90,000 people passed through the building. It is probably no exaggeration to say that of all the Pavilions at Wembley the Australian is the most popular.

